

Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3900

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
PAID-UP £588,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [210]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq.
H. Stollerfoth, Esq.
Chao Kih Shai, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1894. [7]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "
A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563]

Insurance.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [431]

General Notice.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, RESERVE, & PROFITS £333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND £318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SHU, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1894. [640]

Notice.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [1450]

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS OF PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will be made by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1138]

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED.

WE would suggest the following publications as being suitable

CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS

FOR HOME FRIENDS.

LAYS & RELAYS, by Tung Chia, being Selections from the "Lays of Far Cathay" with many additions and New Illustrations.

FAIR JAPAN: Verses by W. S. Helmut, Negatives by G. A. Poole and Colotypes by Ogawa.

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF HONGKONG VIEWS.....£ 1.00

Japanese Jingles.....0.50

Oyachuan—The Famous Japanese Song.....0.60

Kohansan—Another Japanese Song.....0.60

The Rat's Plaint—Chinese Fairy Story.....0.75

Children of Japan.....0.60

The Forty-Seven Ronins.....0.60

The Dragon at the Gate.....0.50

Fairy Forest.....0.25

Japanese Fairy Tales—10 Vols. Sold Separately—each.....0.25

OGAWA'S COLLOTYPE ALBUMS.

Scenes from the Chatsworth.....£ 5.00

The Nikko Album.....15.00

Some Japanese Flowers.....6.00

Lilies of Japan.....2.50

Costumes and Customs of Japan, 2 Parts, each.....2.50

Wrestlers and Wrestling.....5.00

Military Costumes.....2.50

Views of Tokyo.....3.50

Life and Scenes in Korea.....0.75

Souvenir of Yokohama.....0.75

World's Columbian Exhibition.....1.50

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [6]

THE PHARMACY.

JUST LANDED—The Finest Selection of SWEETS in Hongkong.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE CREMES, in boxes, cartons and bulk.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY and CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS of unsurpassed quality and in excellent condition.

Ex S.S. *Oceanic*—A fresh stock of the new and deservedly popular Headache and Neuralgia Cure "BROMO SELTZER."

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN," the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & Co.,
The Pharmacy,
25, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1894. [28]

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED BY FARBERGEE, ROCHER & Co., its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S

ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROV.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Company.
Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446]

NOTICE.

FROM the 10th OCTOBER the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to SUPPLY BRAWN, LARD IN BLADDERS, FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c.

Also,
BEEF, in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK PUDDING, PORK and GAME PIES, SMOKED BACON and WAMS of the Finest Quality from Pigs Fed and Cured by the above Butchery.
F. G. KEELING,
Shanghai, 6th October, 1894. [1084]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAPE RAY, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PARAS, or old EMBROIDERIES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1894. [440]

Intimations.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1894. [4]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUBLES, SHOWERS, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

730

W. BREWER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. BREWER has just received a Fine Assortment of JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.

Also an entirely New Series of CHINESE CARDS.

A Handsome and very appropriate CHRISTMAS BISCUIT to Home Friends, 12 PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of HONGKONG, handsomely bound, \$5.50.

SKETCHES in an AROUND SHANGHAI, ILLUSTRATED with PHOTOGRAPHS, and handsomely bound.

BOXES of JAPANESE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, charmingly designed.

A Large Assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS from all the best makers.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [675]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMLIN" No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING

FROM \$5.00 PER DAY.

HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

HOTEL CHAMBERS.

BOARD AND LODGING

FROM \$80 PER MONTH.

ROOMS TO LET ON 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to **R. TUCKER,** Manager.

R. LYALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. [250]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF SHIP AND ENGINE STORES OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR—

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. [1155]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAIN F. H. PLUMMER,
(LATE OF THE PATAGONIAN NAVY.)

THE OLDEST STEVEDORE IN MANILA.

STEVEDORE and CONTRACTOR.

COALS and all kinds of STORES SUPPLIED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Manila, 5th October, 1895. [1055]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING the PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co.,
BOWMOTON FOUNDRY,
East Point.
Hongkong, 20th August 1894. [799]

Intimations.

TO THE COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG.

AS it is desired to CLOSE the SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the PLAGUE RECOGNITION FUND on MONDAY, the 12th November instant, all those who wish to SUBSCRIBE are invited to do so on or before that date.

E. J. ACKROYD,
Chairman of Committee.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [1158]

BIBLE, BOOK & TRACT DEPOT,
6, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, LATEST DESIGNS, GREAT VARIETIES.

Hongkong, 1st November 1894. [1149]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH NURSE to look after TWO CHILDREN.

Apply to "Z,"
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1142]

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

8561

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.
(FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 31ST).

One person, per day.....\$2.50 to \$3.00

One person, per month.....\$75 to \$60.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....\$100 to 105.00

Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month.....\$110 to 120.00

Extra Bed-room, per month.....30.00

For further particulars, apply to **MANAGER,**
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1894. [933]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG, (On Shan-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shan-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS

have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 p.m. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [643]

THE ROYAL STAG HOTEL,
(LATE THE STAG HOTEL)

Established in 1897—
Nos. 148/150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated and, under new and experienced Management, offers Accommodation at most reasonable rates to BOARDERS and VISITORS, unsurpassed in the Colony.

BED-ROOMS are Commodious and Comfortably FURNISHED, with HOT COLD and SHOWER BATHS, and in addition to a WELL APPOINTED

BAR, with GRILL-ROOM attached, there are DINING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS, with every convenience.

The CUISINE is in a able and experienced hands, and only the best brands of WINES, SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS are kept.

For terms, &c., apply to **THE MANAGER,**
Royal Stag Hotel.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1894. [1142]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 p.m.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per Menu or ORDER—the latter sending Menu, &c., for name and Cash. Terms—

Breakfast.....per meal \$0.75.....per Month \$22

Dinner....." \$0.75....." \$25

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner....." \$4.50

Breakfast and Tiffin....." \$3.50

Tiffin and Dinner....." \$4.00

SPECIAL TIFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [1150]

Shipping.

STREAMERS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS, also to NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GISELA."

Captain A. Mills, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th instant.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

champion with exquisite taste. The bass solo from Verdi's "Il Regeante" was admirably rendered by Mr. J. F. Kral, who not only owns a grand voice but knows how to use it with effect. That accomplished and popular soprano, Mrs. Hagen, who was announced to sing Schubert's "Pierrot" was unable to be present and as the duet from "Ruy Blas" also collapsed, the entertainment was brought to a close by a grand dramatic rendering of "Spirito Gentil" by Signor Francesco which was deservedly and most warmly applauded.

Signor Caltaneo played the accompaniments to perfection, and the popular maestro deserves hearty thanks for the satisfactory results he has achieved in such a deserving cause.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) presided, and there were also present Mr. Conner (Director of Public Works), Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. Hurligan, Dr. Ayres, (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. R. K. Leigh and Mr. Hugh MacCallum, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

A report drawn up by a sub-committee of the Board, which was discussed at considerable length, pointed out that under the existing condition of things the Inspectors of Nuisance have no time to attend to scavenging duties, their duties being to attend exclusively to surface or outside, scavenging and the removal of night soil.

The Committee among other things, suggested that (a) house drains be in future kept in proper order; (b) all external matter and refuse regularly removed from the city; (c) every tenement be properly lime-washed once every 12 months; (d) the law regarding nuisance floors and partitions be strictly enforced; (e) no nuisance of any kind allowed to exist inside any tenement.

To provide for this additional work the Committee proposed that the staff of Inspectors (now three only) be raised to five; the city be divided into eight sections and a sufficient number of foremen, assistants and interpreters be engaged to insure the thorough inspection of every house in the city of Victoria at least once in every three months. Finally, the Committee recommended that Dr. Ayres and Messrs F. H. May and R. K. Leigh expressed the opinion that it is by far the most organized and strict supervision only that the Chinese will be made to keep their houses in a clean and sanitary condition, and the illegal increase of nuisance floors with the resulting overcrowding be prevented. The fact that no such supervision existed; or was possible with the limited staff at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, was one of the chief contributory causes of the recent epidemic of plague.

The report was unanimously adopted.

ALLS WELL, THAT KNOWS WILLS.

The subject of the utility or otherwise of closing up for ever the numerous wells situated in the crowded parts of the Colony, many of which are little better than stinking cesspools, was discussed, and it was ultimately decided to close all of them at once.

The consideration of other unimportant departmental affairs, which are not of general interest, preceded an adjournment for a fortnight.

EXCISE OFFICERS ON THE WAR-PATH.

A GERMAN OFFICER, FINED.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hurligan, G. Kiew, chief officer of the German steamer *Nanyang*, was charged by Lam Sau-yau, excise officer No. 14, for unlawfully obstructing compliance in the execution of his duty as an excise officer duly appointed under Ordinance 21 of 1901.

The following evidence was led:—
Lam Sau-yau, Excise Officer No. 14, stated that on the 6th instant at 3.30 p.m. he went on board the German steamer *Nanyang* with P.C. Waters and six other excise officers. P.C. Waters approached and spoke to the defendant, and he heard what was said. He (complainant) could speak English, P.C. Waters said "You are the Captain?" Defendant replied "Yes" in the Chinese language. Waters then told the defendant that the excise officers were going to search for opium on board the ship. Defendant said "No; have you got a permit?" Waters said that the ship could be searched without a permit. Defendant replied "You must get a permit from the German Consul or go away; the ship does not belong to you." P.C. Waters then asked defendant's name, which he wrote on a piece of paper. In consequence of defendant's opposition no search for opium was made.

A. Waters, P.C. 101, stated that about 3.30 p.m. on the 6th instant he was ordered to go on board the German steamer *Nanyang* with excise officer No. 14 and six others. On boarding the vessel he went to the defendant and told him that the Excise officers were going to search for opium. Defendant asked him (witness) to produce a warrant, but on being informed that he did not require one, defendant said he must have a written authority from the German Consul. The defendant went to the Excise officers and turned them out of the saloon room. Witness saw excise officer No. 14 show his badge to defendant and say in English (he can speak very good English) that he would be summoned if he obstructed him. The defendant then stated that the master was ashore, and it was his (the Captain's) orders that no one was to search the ship without a warrant. Witness then withdrew, and the party did not return.

For the defence defendant submitted that no one told him that they were Excise officers. He did not know who they were, so he stopped them and demanded a permit from the German Consul. He had been over two years in the *Nanyang*, and this was the second time they had been on board. The *Nanyang* was continually running to Hongkong.

Defendant was fined \$75 or in default three months' imprisonment, and was told by the Magistrate that this being a British port no Consul could interfere in such matters. The fine was paid.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

THE "MONOKUTU" TO THE RESCUE.

The well known Hongkong-Bangkok liner *Monokutu*, Capt. C. Stoenham, which arrived here late last night from Bangkok, experienced very stormy weather in the China Sea, and her crew effected a very gallant and dangerous rescue on the high seas. This morning a *Telegraph* reporter boarded the *Monokutu*, and in an interview with the chief and second officers obtained the following interesting particulars:—
The *Monokutu* left Kobe on the 30th ult., and experienced fine weather and a north-easterly breeze to Pulo Obi; thence to Pulo Condore had similar weather. From the latter place to Cape Padaran a moderate to fresh monsoon was met, with every indication of an

approaching stiff north-easter. On nearing Cape Padaran the vessel was accompanied with fine rain, was encountered. There was a tremendous mountainous sea running, so that the vessel pitched "green mountains" fore and under and shipping "green mountains" fore and under. From Cape Padaran to North Reef similar weather was experienced; thence to Port Fresh monsoon and fine weather.

At 9.20 a.m. on the 6th instant, in lat. 17.59 deg. east, the officer on watch sighted a large fishing junk in evident distress, her masts having gone by the board and the stinky craft lying in the Capelin, and the ship's head was turned in the direction of the helpless vessel. On approaching the junk what appeared to be a bundle of blue glass was seen lying on her deck, and the white was blown to arouse anyone who might be alive in her, but no response was made. However, Capt. Stoenham, not wishing to leave whilst there was a possibility of anyone being still aboard, steamed slowly round her, towing the white at the same time. After a while a poor miserable wretch showed his head and shoulders above the junk's rails, and although in the last stage of starvation yet he still had enough strength to move his arms feebly to and fro to attract attention. Owing to the mountainous sea that was running at the time it was with great difficulty that a boat could be launched and manned by a volunteer crew in charge of Mr. N. Clanchester, the chief officer. With the junk rolling heavily, and in imminent risk of getting stove in, the boat got alongside and an attempt—which was a very dangerous task to perform—was made to board her. This was effected successfully, and on getting on board the waterlogged craft a most horrible spectacle greeted the eyes of the rescuing party, four Chinamen in the last stage of starvation were found in a heap on the deck, and one of them death having come as a welcome relief to their sufferings. The other two were lifted into the ship's boat, and after consigning the deceased to a watery grave, the junk was left to her fate.

The men on the boat, Mr. Clanchester, the chief officer, and an attempt—which was a very dangerous task to perform—was made to board her. This was effected successfully, and on getting on board the waterlogged craft a most horrible spectacle greeted the eyes of the rescuing party, four Chinamen in the last stage of starvation were found in a heap on the deck, and one of them death having come as a welcome relief to their sufferings. The other two were lifted into the ship's boat, and after consigning the deceased to a watery grave, the junk was left to her fate.

According to the position in which the junk was when Mr. Clanchester and his plucky crew went to the rescue, it appears that she had drifted 750 miles, and the wonder is that the hapless fishermen were not picked up before. The survivor said there were originally five men in his junk, but what became of the fifth is at present a complete mystery.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, November 3rd.

A supply of over 20,000 piculs of wheat from the northern ports has caused the price of this grain to fall about 30 cents per picul.

The export of bamboo-ware and bamboo spools, which was in a good position for some time past, has been of late very much curtailed owing to the limited demand from outside.

The victory has ordered that 500 soldiers shall patrol the city during the birthday festivities of the Empress Dowager to quell any disturbances of the populace on that occasion.

The Min and How-kwang magistrates have issued a notice requesting the people to have their houses decorated to-day and the ten following days on account of the Empress Dowager's birthday festivities.

A fire broke out last Friday night at about half past 11 o'clock in a house situated at Potong-powah. Three incendiaries were found setting fire to it. One was caught, but the others succeeded in making good their escape. Over forty houses were totally destroyed by the fire.

The Provincial Treasurer has posted a notice intimating to people that he has received instructions from Peking to raise an internal loan at the rate of about 70 cents per \$100 per month. The loan is to be repaid within two and a half years. People wishing to advance their money are requested to send in their names and the amount of money they are disposed to lend.

Last Tuesday, in a carpenter's shop over the Long Bridge, a quarrel ensued between the principal of the house and his nephew respecting the inheritance left by the death of the latter's father. Words were freely used which resulted in a fight between the two. The nephew got hold of an axe he found near by and with it inflicted a wound on the head of his adversary, killing him at once. The culprit was handed over to the authorities.—Echo.

KOREAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE REBELS.

SEOUL, October 28th.

The scene of the war as far as Korea is concerned has somewhat changed. Instead of fighting Chinese the Japanese are now Tongkaks to deal with. In the beginning of this month about 100 Koreans and 50 Japanese were sent south to disperse the Tongkaks. The result was the arrival in Seoul after a few days of twenty wounded Korean soldiers. On the 14th inst. 700 Koreans and 1,000 Japanese left Seoul for the purpose of dispersing the so-called rebels. By latest accounts they had arrived at Syonan. The dispatch of Japanese troops against the Tongkaks has had the same effect as flouting a red rag at a bull, and the few Koreans in the south who held aloof from the Tongkaks have now joined them. Of course the Koreans not being armed cannot oppose well disciplined troops, but Europe at least will see the explosion of the fiction that there are any Koreans who desire any aid from Japan.

The Koreans are collecting their forces at Ch'eng-yu and it appears they wish to make a stand at that place. Of late they are enrolling men as volunteers and have been busy forging swords. But too much reliance cannot be placed upon the supposed stands the Tongkaks army makes. They have a most irritating way of entirely disappearing when an army marches against them, and appearing suddenly at unexpected places. All this is a superstitious Korean throw a halo of magic around the Tongkaks. These sectarian fanatics are in a very small minority, but have been joined by the people for the purpose of ridding themselves of their common traditional foe the Japanese. Under any circumstances it

is to the Japanese army an undesirable event just at this time. Even although it decided stand can be made against the army a good deal of money will certainly be wasted.

The Tongkaks influence extends as far as Yamyang on the north, about 50 miles from Seoul. They proceed very slowly. On first entering a district they visit the people on their side (at present not a very difficult matter); then they take a census of the people. A number of people, proportionate to the whole population in a district, are enrolled as soldiers. A certain quantity of rice and other provisions is carefully stored for an emergency, and when the whole district is carefully canvassed they are ready to proceed to the next. No doubt the Japanese force which has just gone down will check their advance. Whether there will be a fight or not remains to be seen, but whether a battle takes place or not, the hatred of the Koreans for the Japanese will remain the same at any rate, and it will take a standing army to keep the people under. I have no doubt that any fighting that the Koreans do will be of the nature of guerrilla warfare. Two of the new magistrates who have been sent to Tongkaks districts, namely Anyang and Ch'ungkang, were compelled to flee and were re-sentenced to their post by Japanese soldiers. The Japanese troops will remain there, having installed the magistrates as well as two of the neighbouring magistrates. The Japanese report a battle with the Tongkaks in which they were dispersed, but Koreans from that part of the country deny any knowledge of a fight.

NO NEWS FROM PINGYANG.

The Japanese army having taken Pingyang there remains little to hear about it down here. The epidemic of dysentery continues. The Japanese reports have been more back to the rear, and the Chinese have been left for Hiroshima. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Creelman were assured that there would be no more fighting at present and blandly advised to return to Chemulpo.

SETTLING DOWN IN CHEMULPO.

By one of the last transports a large quantity of timber was brought to Chemulpo, evidently for the purpose of erecting barracks here for the winter. Japanese merchants have been taking advantage of the opportunity and are opening shops everywhere and foreign clothing is offered for sale. My eyes have been dazzled this morning by a purple waistcoat with a pink lining which was offered at a reasonable price by one of the chief shopkeepers.

COUNT INOUE ARRIVES.

On the 26th of October Count Inoue arrived to take charge of affairs in Korea. The Japanese Settlement was illuminated and made gay with flags and lanterns. I have no doubt but that there will be more display and less "playing to the gallery" now. A recent incident justifies this assumption. On the 11th of the 28th of October, one of the tide-waiters of the Customs service, reported that a Japanese settler was stationed at the south-east corner of the Harbour Master's office challenging every one who passed. To any one who knows the situation of this place it will be evident that no one could go to the Customs, either by land or by water, without being challenged by a settler. It must also be remembered that the place is in the General Foreign Settlement; nor does it even border the Japanese part of the Settlement, being separated therefrom by the Chinese Settlement proper. Later on two European residents had occasion to go in that direction, when they were promptly challenged by the settler with a fixed bayonet.

Not paying any attention to the challenge the settler approached, but when he reached them he grounded his gun. Complaint was made at the Japanese Consulate and an interpreter accompanied them to the spot, when they were again challenged. The settler on being asked the meaning of his conduct replied that he had orders to challenge every one who passed. An "explanation" was therefore asked through the Japanese Consulate and the settler, through the Japanese Consul, and apologized, and thus ended a matter which might have proved an unpleasant incident. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Otter's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure to Japan.

FOR PORT ARTHUR.

On the 26th inst. a large number of soldiers arrived from Seoul and encamped temporarily about Chemulpo. They were sent back to the Japanese Consulate and apologized, and thus ended a matter which might have proved an unpleasant incident. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Otter's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure to Japan.

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as the first sign of the necessity for trade at a change that mode of dealing in this country.

The investigation into the charges of embezzlement and cruelty against several of the higher officials of this district, which has been dragging on for some months, has, it is said, been at last concluded. The inquiry took place in the capital, which is several days' journey from Chungking, and was conducted by a Censor sent direct from Peking. One of the officials implicated was a particular favourite of foreign residents here, as he never hesitated to crush severely the slightest attempt at offending any insult to them, and though a formidable list some one hundred and thirty deaths is charged against him, yet, knowing how well protected they have been, and how difficult it is to control the curiosity and impudence of the ordinary Chinese crowd, foreign residents cannot help regarding his sentence of banishment.

It is a remote part of the world is naturally very much behind the times for news of the war, but the distance serves to give full play to the imaginative powers of the natives, and stories of the war, in which dragons, fairies, and spirits, good and bad, largely figure, are daily going the round of the tea shops. The Chinese simply scout the idea of any nation being able to overcome them, and remark quite gravely that such a thing would never be admitted by Heaven. Recruiting is being carried on in the province, each soldier to get 11, 150 per month, and pension to his family if killed. The soldiers who remain on garrison duty are to have their pay doctored, to supplement that of their comrades who go on active service.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, October 26th.

Admiral von Hennecken's Secretary, Mr. Tyler, has been decorated with the Order of 1st class Double Dragon, and been given a grant of 115,000 from Peking.

The report of the battle with a heavy Chinese loss turns out to be untrue. The truth is that the Japanese were repulsed a second time at the Yalu, and have retired to Ping-yang.

All the students from the Military College having been sent to the front, the Directors have applied to be allowed to select pupils from amongst the people. This being granted, an examination will be held on the 25th and 26th of next month, when 150 candidates will be selected. These will receive no pay, but are to be supplied with clothes, food, and quarters. This is a new thing, and in the right direction.

On the 26th inst. a large contract was closed with the Arsenal Authorities for machinery from Germany, and Li Hung-chang has confirmed this.

Advisers from the Chinese armies near the Yalu state that they are about to march on Ping-yang to drive out the Japanese, consequently the Japanese can scarcely have crossed the Yalu.

General Yeh, of Yashan fame, has been degraded and called to Peking, for having retreated from Ping-yang, leaving General Tuo to fight the Japanese alone. General Nieh has likewise been degraded, and General Nieh has been appointed his successor.

From Peking I learn that everything is quiet. There is a report there that Zoglad and Russia have proposed certain terms of peace, but that the authorities have declined to entertain the proposition.

The houses which Mr. Detting sent to Peking for the Empress Regent's carriage have safely arrived at Peking, and Sir Robert Hart has requested Mr. Detting to come to Peking, to attend to them and put them in proper training. Mr. Detting left this morning in the Customs steam-launch.

Prince Kung has expressed a wish to Li Hung-chang to see Herr von Hennecken, the Vice-Consul, and asked that gentleman to go to Peking, to see him this morning in company with Mr. Detting. When these two gentlemen arrive in the capital they will no doubt be the lions of the day.

The *Peking Gazette* just out gives a list of the honours bestowed by the Emperor on the Foreigners who were engaged in the late naval action, but I have not yet been able to get a copy of the list.

A telegram arrived to-day stating that the Japanese had crossed the Yalu. I have no doubt there is some truth in this, for by what I can learn there was next nothing to prevent them. But no doubt you have heard more about it in Shanghai than we have here.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

PEKING NOTES.

The correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes from the capital on October 26th as follows:—

The birthday celebrations of the Empress Dowager are in active preparation. The celebration is to be in a strictly private capacity, inside the Palace. There is no chance now of the Japanese coming just at this time as anticipated and unwelcome guests. Large and new electric lighting apparatus has arrived and is being put up at the *Ho Park*. The transport of the bells and engines through the city was a sight worth seeing. It was drawn by men and took over twenty days' baggage to bring it from Tientsin.

As you already know, Prince Kung has been called from his ten years' retirement to take charge of affairs connected with the Tzuangli Yamen, the Admiralty, and the war. He was very reluctant to undertake the task—impossible as it seems—of either conquering the Japanese or of securing favourable terms or of preventing them from coming to Peking and most probably up-setting the dynasty. He is, however, the best man available, being at the same time an old and experienced statesman, he being the 6th and only surviving son of the Emperor Tzu Kiang. It is rumored that he made the opening of the Marble Bridge, which the Empress closed some years ago and which shut off the east from the west-city, except by long *duties* to the north and south, the condition of his accepting the appointment. The reason for the closure of the bridge was that as the Japanese built for the palace at the south-west of the Yellow City, the lake and its environs were reserved for her pleasure grounds. It was a most cruel arrangement for the inhabitants of the city and could not permanently exist. The Empress-Dowager quitted the Palace when the Emperor assumed the reins of government. Prince Kung has been once for a few minutes to the Tzuangli Yamen since his appointment, he is calling on him, his old colleagues who still survive, as witness the summoning of Wang Wen-shan, the Governor-General of Yunnan and Kwai-chow, who takes a statesmanlike view of subjects. The present Foreign Office has smashed the cup on the floor, and the 6th Prince is called to place it together. This is the Prince's own illustration of the state of the case as he assumes control. We'll say he's despotic and despotic. If any man, however, can secure good terms for his country, he has had experience in our last war. The Prince is the man of the Yamen, who seems to understand matters, since he assumed the reins of power, his first efforts seem to have been directed towards the attainment of peace, but it was a foregone conclusion that Japan would not accept the peace and she had substantial guarantees that China would no longer

middle in Korea, and the payment of a war indemnity. Matters have not yet gone far enough to make peace possible. No battle either by land or sea has been so decisive as to discourage China in prosecuting the war and throwing the enemy. Although she lost heavily at the Yalu—more so than the Japanese—still she was not defeated. It is a general impression that her entire fleet, torpedo vessels, and transports would all have been captured but for the plucky foreigners who manned the guns and instilled courage into the Chinese.

Naval warfare is something new to the Chinese, and that the battle did not prove far more disastrous is due solely to the gunnery of men like Nicholls and others. Many foreigners sympathize with Japan for one reason among others, viz., that it appears to be the only means of rousing China from her lethargic sleep. Some have been hard to express surprise that foreigners should be fighting for China and at the same time the foreign ladies and children at Peking, and probably elsewhere too, should be sent away to some place of protection.

As a result of that telegram of the departure of the second Army Corps, destination unknown, but presumed to be a landing on Chinese soil somewhere north or south of Taku, our ladies and children left the city, the Customs married officials being transferred. Our families are now at Tientsin, Chefoo, and Shanghai, and some of the missionaries, whose families were near at hand, have come home. The return of those at Tientsin and elsewhere will depend on the Japanese movements and whether they intend to prosecute a winter campaign, which is not improbable. The autumn is not suitable, the country being so much under water. With the winter, the rivers and country are frozen, so that marching would be comparatively easy, if the Japanese can stand, which is doubtful, our rigorous climate. That they will be able to land in the Gulf in winter presents no difficulty. Before they can do so safely, however, Port Arthur must be reduced and China's two formidable ironclads destroyed or captured. The Gulf will then be free and Japan will have nothing to fear as far as her base of operations is concerned. She will, of course, meet with stubborn resistance at the Yalu, but before entering the capital. At least two very decisive battles will have to be fought before she is placed in a position of advantage on her side, while the Chinese will have all the advantages, and it is quite possible that the Chinese may yet beat back the enemy.

The charges are, perhaps, in favour of the Japanese. They seem to understand the position of the question and to have made all necessary preparations. If they succeed in capturing Port Arthur and the fleet, another attempt should be made at bringing about a cessation of hostilities. China's only stronghold will then have been taken—the fleet destroyed, Liaoting in the hands of the Japanese—indemnity and guarantees should then be forthcoming. It would be well for the Japanese not to press matters too far. The overthrow of the dynasty will mean anarchy all over China. Rebellions, disorganisation of trade and a state of matters will have resulted which Japan will be unable to check or control. So far trade has not yet been seriously interfered with and the foreign Powers, however willing to negotiate for peace, have hardly yet any opportunity for pressing terms on either disputant. Return soldiers from Manchuria report the closure of the shops in Moukden and the Inns on the road and the inability to purchase food. The whole country is in a very disturbed condition. The two armies are on the two sides of the Yalu respectively, and neither seems able to advance. Everybody is anxious to know where all the Japanese troops are, and what their plans are. They seem not to be able to follow up their successes and to allow a month or six weeks to elapse before they can strike another blow. They must be defeated at this rate in the long run.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted to all conditions where the tissues are waiting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the fish. In short they form the finest combined food and medicine that can be given the invalid. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

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